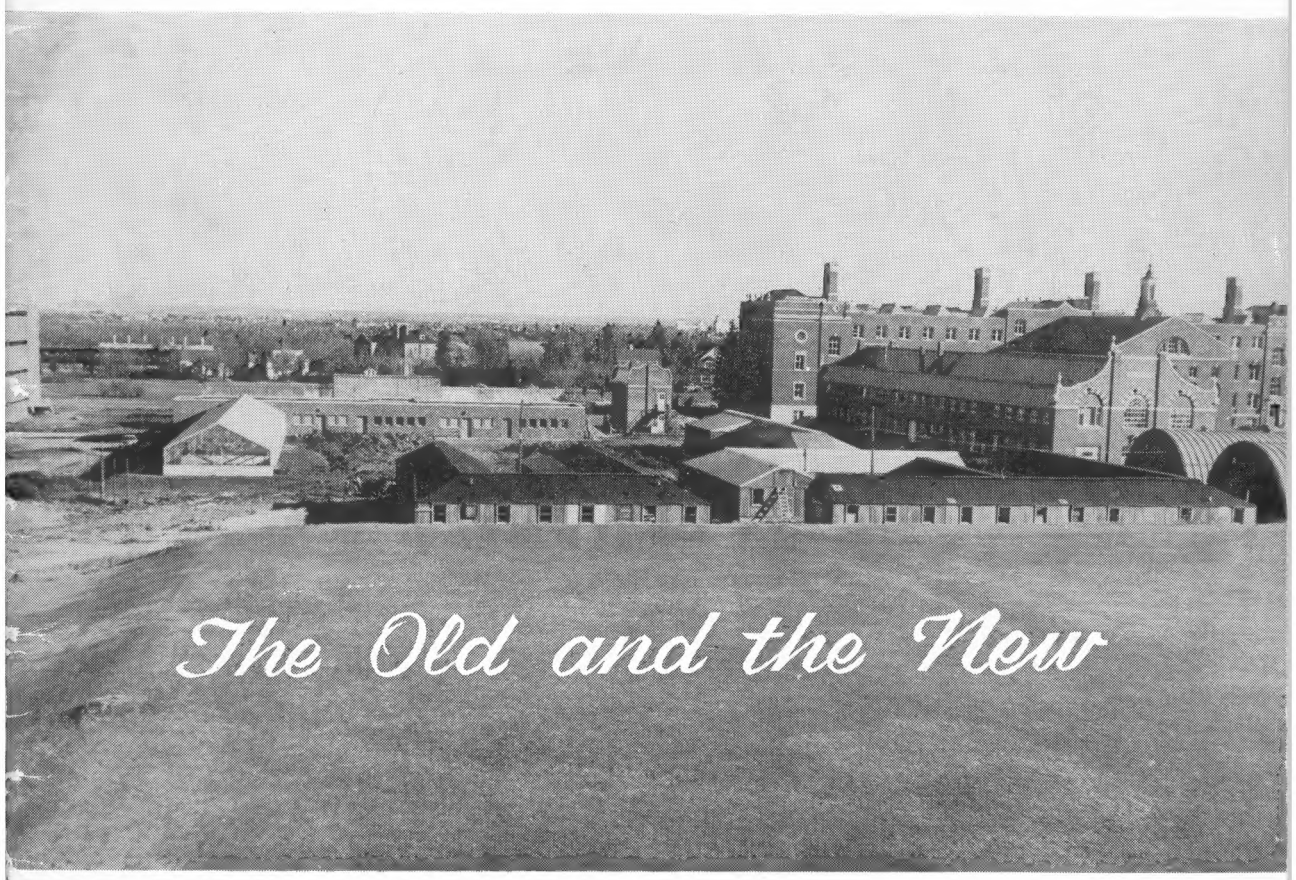
The New Trail



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UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, FALL, 1955

VOLUME XIII NUMBER 3

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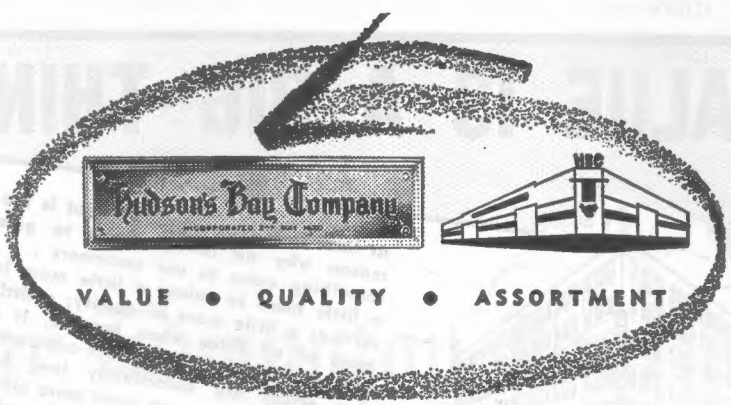

The New Trail

A quarterly publication of the University of Alberta
and its Alumni Association

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Art Editor: H. G. Glyde *Business Manager:* J. M. Whidden

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Andrew Stewart, C. M. Macleod, Rodney Pike

Volume XIII Fall, 1955 Number 3

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(Including Subscription to *The New Trail*)

- ☐ Alumni Association member, $2.00.
- ☐ Joint Membership, $3.00.
- ☐ Friends of the University, $5.00 up.
- ☐ Friends who are also Alumni members, $7.00 up.
- ☐ Life Membership, $25.00.
- ☐ Other subscribers to *The New Trail*, $2.00.

Indicate your classification by marking X in the box opposite the one to which you belong. Clip out and enclose with your cheque or money order to the Alumni Office, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Date .....

Signature .....

Address .....

The Alumni Fund
of the
University of Alberta Foundation

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA FOUNDATION

Incorporated by statute March 31, 1947, to receive and hold by gift, devise, transfer or otherwise, property for any object or purpose of the University upon such trusts and conditions as to the trustees may seem proper and as may be approved by the Governors.

It is suggested you consult your own solicitor regarding relief from Succession Duties and other taxes and as to the wording of your Will.

Here is a suggested clause which could be included in your Will:

"I GIVE, DEVISE and BEQUEATH unto the University of Alberta Foundation the sum of..... Dollars to be used for such purposes as the Trustees thereof may in their discretion determine. I make this bequest because I am an Alumnus of the University of Alberta and wish to help and encourage its progress."

TRUSTEES

The President of the University
The Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University
The President of the Alumni Association of the University
Additional trustees appointed by the above.

WHY AN ALUMNI TRUST FUND?

There are now over 15,000 alumni, many of whom have already expressed a desire to contribute in some tangible way to the welfare of their Alma Mater either by means of immediate gifts or future bequests.
And as our organization continues to grow and prosper, more and more alumni will feel so inclined. Over the years such contributions could represent very substantial sums.

But why not channel such contributions into the University Foundation set up to serve the best interests of the University? By simply designating that such gifts or bequests are to be made to the University of Alberta Foundation — WITHOUT ANY FURTHER STIPULATION — they will be available for such worthy objects as the trustees from time to time may deem advisable. In a government-supported institution such as ours there is a very real need for funds such as this.

Arrangements have been made for all such gifts and bequests to be specifically recorded and alumni will be kept advised of the part which the Fund is playing in the progress, development and well-being of the University.

HOW TO CONTRIBUTE

It is only necessary to give or bequeath "to the University of Alberta Foundation to be placed in the Alumni Trust Fund."

Ranked beneath whose glowing colors
Our legions march enrolled,
Our memories will live forever,
Beloved University.

The University of

By J. C. K. MADSEN

> *"If in the light of these considerations you agree with me that a university is deserving of support, and if you further agree that the place of the university in our society is an essential one, then it follows that support of the university is not a matter of philanthropy but a vital responsibility of governments, corporations, and public-minded individuals."*

How could you help but agree? Certainly no one has presented the case for support of the university more convincingly than Dr. Scarlett in his stirring address to the *Friends of the University* in March of this year. No doubt many of you have read the reprint of the Chancellor's address, *"A Vast Excellency"* published in the last issue of *The New Trail.* Surely an institution which has contributed so much, and which will continue to contribute even more, merits support.

● My sincere thanks to Dr. E. P. Scarlett, Chancellor of the University of Alberta, for permission to quote so freely from his address "A Vast Excellency."

Alberta Foundation

A Guest Editorial

"The university has strengthened the basic freedom of our society. It has defended the rights of the individual. It has widened the opportunities and the pathways by which our society has advanced. It has contributed to the growth and culture of the nation."

"The contributions of the university in terms of men and ideas are basic to the life of industry."
"It is the task of the universities together with religion, to redeem the world, to light torches which flame down the corridors of eternity, to provide us with glimpses and assurances of a vast excellency."

The Chancellor undoubtedly refers to support of the university in its broadest sense, but since this editorial deals primarily with the University Foundation, my remarks have to do mainly with *financial support.*

The contribution of government has been tremendous. The Provincial Government has invested millions of dollars in plant and equipment. Both Provincial and

● *The New Trail* is grateful to Mr. Ken Madsen '39, immediate past president of the General Alumni Association, for his enlightened interpretation of *The University of Alberta Foundation.*

Should our readers have any comments, queries, or suggestions, we would be pleased if they would direct them to the Alumni Office, U. of A.

Federal Governments contribute hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the effective operation of the university. Important as these contributions are, however, they provide only the basic fundamentals. If the University of Alberta is to fulfill the destiny which the Chancellor envisions, something more than these bare essentials is needed.

Where is this additional support to come from? Dr. Scarlett has answered for us. Such support is the *vital responsibility* of corporations and public-minded individuals. Perhaps we might simply say public-minded individuals, because after all corporations are essentially a reflection of the individuals who control and direct them.

The contributions which have been made by such public-minded individuals are by no means insignificant either. I doubt whether anyone has made a recapitulation, but certainly hundreds of thousands of dollars have been contributed in the form of bursaries, scholarships and outright gifts.

Alumni should perhaps be the most loyal supporters of the university, for after all, they are the media through which the university makes its contribution to society. If anyone is conscious of the destiny of a university it should be its alumni. We are now some 16,000 strong. As we prosper perhaps we will recognize that the university is in some measure responsible for our achievements—and in so doing we will want to contribute accordingly to its support.

Then, too, there is another growing assembly of public-minded citizens who recognize their responsibility toward the university. I refer to the *Friends of the University*—the body to whom Dr. Scarlett's message was first directed. This group presently numbers nearly 300 and membership is steadily increasing.

Although not actually members of the *Friends of the University,* there are also many citizens throughout this province who are friends of the university in a very real sense of the word — public-minded citizens who recognize the basic truths which underly the Chancellor's appeal for support of the university. Samuel J. McCoppen—at one time a tugboat captain on Lake Ontario and latterly owner of the Varsity Tuck Shop—is typical. He may not have put it quite as Dr. Scarlett did, but he undoubtedly had something of the same nature in mind when he bequeathed $1200 annually *for deserving students who cannot, without some financial assistance, complete a university course.*

There seems little doubt as to *where* support for the university will come from. But *how* can this support, this *financial* support, best be given? On page 85 of this issue reference is made to the *University of Alberta Foundation.* Here, incorporated by statute, is the ideal channel through which to make contributions of a relatively substantial nature.

The scope of the Foundation is all-embracing. Gifts or bequests can be made for *any object or purpose of the University.* They may be confined to some specialized field of research. They may be designated for the purchase of equipment, for the erection of buildings, for the establishment of bursaries, scholarships and the like. Through such gifts and bequests, individuals can perhaps gain a glimpse and an assurance of their own particular *vast excellency.*

Gifts and bequests may also be made to the Foundation *unconditionally.* And there are many advantages—*to the university*—to contributions made on such a basis. Who is to say what pressing need may confront the university when a bequest is actually transferred to the Foundation . . . ten . . . fifteen . . . twenty years hence? Surely no one could be in a better position to assess the needs of the university than the trustees of the Foundation. By leaving unconditional bequests, funds will be available for worthwhile objects which could not, or would not, be financed from public funds.

The Foundation is completely flexible. Witness the fact that a special *Alumni Fund* has been established within the Foundation to enable gifts from alumni to be suitably acknowledged as such. In the years to come there will undoubtedly be an ever increasing honour roll of graduates who have contributed to the university through the Alumni Fund of the Foundation.

A recent amendment to the Foundation Act makes possible another interesting alternative. The foundation can now receive moneys *for the payment of an annuity* equal to four per cent to any designated individual. The property in the moneys is vested in the Foundation and payment of the annuity is guaranteed by the Province.

The Foundation has also been set up to provide maximum relief from income tax and succession duties. Because of these provisions it is possible under certain circumstances to leave a bequest to the university without materially affecting principal beneficiaries. A trust officer recently drew our attention to an interesting —albeit somewhat far-fetched—case in point. If a man, without other dependents, and an estate of $500,000 left the net estate to his wife, succession duties would be $157,000, leaving $343,000 for his widow. If, on the other hand, he bequeathed his wife a specific sum of $340,000, a sum of $160,000 would be left from succession duties and gift tax could be paid and *still leave a sum of $29,000 available as a tax free bequest, for instance, to the University of Alberta Foundation.*

There are many ramifications to this question of duties and taxes, and it would always be wise to discuss the matter with your own lawyer, your accountant, an estates trust officer or some such qualified individual. Whether your adviser is an alumnus, *a Friend of the University,* or simply a public-minded citizen, we hope that he or she too will be conscious of the *vital responsibility* we all have toward the university.

Actually there are many ways in which to contribute to the university. Hundreds of alumni contribute on a continuing basis through the Alumni Association. *Friends of the University* do the same through their own organization. While support of this nature is certainly substantial and most worthwhile in the aggregate, such contributions are naturally limited by the many demands made on our day to day incomes by charities and causes of one sort and another. The Foundation, on the other hand, provides a way to *plan now* for more substantial support of the university *at some future date.* Most of us do make plans for the distribution of our funded estates. If we arrange in advance for the university to share in these plans it will not be forgotten or overlooked. Once such provision has been made,

chances are that we may be able to increase the amount of the contributions as our estates become more substantial and as our more immediate and pressing needs resolve themselves.

The possibilities of the University of Alberta Foundation are limitless. Over the years an untold number of friends of the university will give expression to their interest and to their sense of responsibility through the Foundation. Perhaps not in our time, but eventually, the Foundation will make it possible to light many torches *which flame down through the corridors of eternity.* Through the Foundation there is an opportunity for all of us to have a glimpse and an assurance of *a vast excellency.*

UNIVERSITY REGISTRATION 1955-56

SECTION I

FULL-TIME STUDENTS

	1954-55	1955-56	Increase or Decrease
Arts and Science			
Edmonton	779	858	+79
Calgary	35	63	+28
Commerce			
Edmonton	114	121	+ 7
Calgary	6	12	+ 6
Household Economics	80	78	− 2
Agriculture	86	105	+19
Dentistry	118	118	
Engineering	746	838	+92
Education			
Edmonton	714	717	+ 3
Calgary	242	252	+10
Law	101	86	−15
Medicine	230	217	−13
Nursing			
Edmonton	370	372	+ 2
Calgary	3	15	+12
Physiotherapy	18	39	+21
Pharmacy	117	126	+ 9
Grad. Studies & B.D.	174	217	+43
	3933	4234	+301

SECTION II

NEW STUDENTS IN FIRST YEAR

1954-55	1955-56	
1306	1507	+201

Are your Alumni Dues "due"?

Hiroshi Yuichi '30 Harumi

A Chance Meeting in Japan

By Fred E. Parkinson
(Engineering 4)

It was my great honor and that of Marion Frayn and Shag Takeda to represent the University of Alberta in Japan at a World University Service summer seminar. Included in the group were 58 students representing Canada, Japan, United States, Phillipines, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Malaya.

One of the most interesting parts of the summer's activities was our one week study tour program. At this time, the whole seminar group was divided into four smaller units and each of these departed on a separate tour. We went south from our "break-up" point at Kyoto, toured Shikoku Island, then returned to Honshu Island where our first stop was Nagoya.

Arriving at Nagoya late in the evening I was more than a little surprised to hear myself being paged the next morning. On the phone was Yuichi Kurimoto, a 1930 B.A. graduate of the U. of A. He had heard that W.U.S. was coming to Nagoya with a Canadian delegation, and had contacted the W.U.S. group in the university there, and looked over the list of visiting students for the Alberta representation. Later in the day I joined him, his charming wife, his son Hiroshi, and his two daughters, Harumi, and Michiko, for a tour of the city.

Nagoya is an industrial city, and as such was badly bombed during the war. Probably the worst blow suffered by the people there was that the beautiful Nagoya castle, formerly one of the outstanding examples of traditional Japanese architecture, was bombed and burned to its foundation. However, the resourcefulness of the people was not quelled, and they have re-built their city with the aid of a city planner. Mr. Kurimoto emphasized that Nagoya is the only city in Japan that used a planned system covering its whole re-building programme. As we looked down over the city from a nearby hill, the orderly layout of rectangular blocks, instead of the confusion of crooked streets and jumbled blocks so common in other cities, showed me that Nagoya was truly a progressive city and merited the Kurimoto's civic pride.

Mr. Kurimoto is part of this great city too, since he is now president of a large commercial school which has an enrollment of over 1,000 students. They offer training in all branches of business as well as an advanced course in English. He is active in community and university life and is a personal friend of the president of Nanzan University, whose W.U.S. members were hosts.

Kurimoto-san asked to renew some of his acquaintances around the U. of A. on my return this fall. This I have done, and now have the added opportunity to reach more of the alumni through the columns of *The New Trail.* Yuichi would greatly appreciate hearing from any of his old friends from the U. of A. and St. Stephen's College. His present address is No. 21 - 1 - Chome, Meigetsu-cho, Showa-Ru, Nagoya, Japan.

IMPERIAL OIL GRADUATE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Eligibility

Imperial Oil Graduate Research Fellowships shall be open to any graduate of any approved Canadian university for research leading towards a Doctor's degree in the following fields:

Chemistry, Physics and/or Engineering	2 fellowships
Geology	1 fellowship
Economics, Psychology, Sociology or Business Administration	1 fellowship
Humanities such as English, Ancient and Modern Languages, History, Philosophy	**1 fellowship**

Amount of Award

The award of an I.O.G.R. Fellowship shall entitle the holder to a financial grant of $1,250 per annum in Canadian funds or equivalent, for a period up to three academic years. In additon the Fellowship will be supplemented by an amount of $750 for the summer months preceding the academic term if the fellow continues his thesis work during this period.

Nomination of Applicants

Nomination of applicants for above fellowships shall be made on a prescribed form by the authorities of any participating university. Such nominations must be received by the secretary of the Imperial Oil Scholarship Committee, Imperial Oil Ltd., 56 Church Street, Toronto, not later than **March 1st** of the year for which nomination is made.

"Donald" "Wilbur" "Ted"

Their "University Yell" was inimitable!!

. . . . but

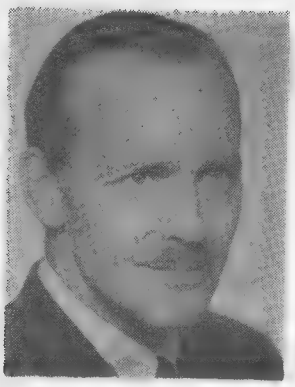
the Class of '31

will not be outdone at the

Alumni Homecoming Ball

•

Friday, February 24th, 1956



President Stewart

Across the President's Desk

Among the many interesting things which have come across my desk lately, have been communications from Dr. John Dower, Mr. Elmer Roper, Colonel H. A. Dyde, Dr. F. G. Winspear, and Ken Madsen about the activities of "The Friends of the University". Ken Madsen finished his term as President of the Alumni Association, and found himself on the executive of the "Friends". He is still as busy as ever doing things for his Alma Mater.

The "Friends" started some years ago — I believe Professor Salter was the originator, or one of them. Dr. Shaner is still on the executive. But the "Friends" have been taken over by a lot of busy people, who have many other things to do. I have named some of them above; but there are many others. Mayor Hawrelak is a member of the executive; and through the "Friends" and the interest of the Mayor, the City of Edmonton gave a Civic Reception for the students during "Frosh Week". It was a big event. Thirty buses took students from the campus to the Edmonton Gardens, and brought them back again, after an evening of entertainment by three orchestras (provided by the Musicians' Union), innumerable hot dogs, doughnuts, soft drinks and coffee. The Mayor, several aldermen, and a number of the "Friends" took in the party; and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves. Perhaps this will be an annual event to cement relations between the City and the University.

The "Friends" have a lot of other schemes on hand. They want to establish an annual visiting lectureship and to initiate the program this year. This is a very happy thought; and we hope the lectureship will become an established event of the University year.

The interest and activity of the "Friends" are a great encouragement to the President. Anyone can belong.

Fall Convocation

1955

Three Alberta pioneers were granted honorary doctor of law degrees at Fall Convocation ceremonies at the University of Alberta on October 29th. Presenting the degrees (above) was Chancellor E. P. Scarlett, left. The three recipients were, left to right, Frank Collicutt, Calgary; Rev. Jean-Louis Levern, Cardston, and W. Everard Edmonds, Edmonton.

There was a unique twist to this particular Convocation. James Ivan Cuthill, Edmonton, lower photograph, became the third generation of his family to graduate from the University of Alberta. His mother, Mrs. Mary Cuthill, left, graduated in pharmacy in 1938, while his grandfather, George Cuthill, right, was a pharmacy graduate in 1926. James graduated in petroleum engineering.

Report of the President to Convocation

October 29, 1955

By Andrew Stewart

In my reports at the Fall Convocations in 1953 and 1954 I was able to refer to the official opening of the Engineering Building and the Agriculture Building. Considerable progress has been made on the new greenhouses which are now partly occupied, and this substantial addition to the facilities of the Plant Science and Botany Departments will be completed before the end of this year. Some delay has been experienced in completing plans for the Administration Building, but the architects are still hopeful that the added space provided by this building may be available in 1956. The Research Council of Alberta, which has occupied cramped quarters in several University buildings, will soon move into their new building on 87th Avenue. We are pleased that the Council has been afforded these new facilities, and feel sure that their move to the south of the Campus will not affect the close cooperation, which has existed in the past, between the Council and the University.

Further added space for the purposes of the University will be required as student numbers continue to grow. Total registrations in the regular session (day-time) have now reached 4387, an increase of 270 over 1954-55. In addition to these, there are more than 300 registered in Evening Division courses for credit in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer and Vegreville. The increase in the past five years has been approximately 1,000. Further, and more rapid increases are inevitable. I should like to refer particularly to the gratifying increase in the number of students taking courses in the Faculty of Arts and Science, and the Schools of Commerce and Nursing, at the Calgary Branch. This group has practically doubled from 45 in 1954-55 to 89 this year.

With increasing numbers, the University has been adding to its permanent staff. It is especially interesting to observe the varied background of the younger men who are coming to the University at this time. They are drawn from other countries, and from many parts of Canada; and have been prepared for their academic duties in many different Universities. This variety is an indispensable quality of a University, enriching the experiences of those who attend it.

Similar benefits flow from attendance at the University of students who come here from other parts. The number of overseas students attending the University of Alberta is not large; although there has been a noticeable increase this year. On the Edmonton Campus are almost one hundred students who were born outside Canada and have received much of their education abroad. Over thirty countries are represented in this manner. Most of these persons will remain in Canada, to make their own contribution to our way of life. A considerable number, however, will return to their own countries—where presumably they will occupy posts of some influence and responsibility—having acquired a deeper understanding of Canadian life and character. In this latter group are persons from Great Britain, the United States, Nigeria, the British West Indies, Germany, Syria, Norway, Hong Kong, India,

Formosa, Malaya, Pakistan, Lebanon and Switzerland. No one can doubt the educational value, to Alberta students, of living with young people representing such widely differing cultures, but sharing with them the common aspirations of youth.

At this Convocation we remind ourselves of the history of our Province, and honour those who have helped to create it—the priests, the teachers, and the workers on the land. We are privileged to live in a society, colourful, zestful, dynamic. These qualities we owe to the amazing variety of our physical environment, to the diversity of origins and attitudes of our people, and to our heritage of institutions furthering freedom of thought, interchange of ideas, and movement of people. We remember with gratitude those who have created here the kind of society in which a university can flourish, and, if it is true to its purpose, can make its finest contribution.

Presentation of Father Jean-Louis Levern, O.M.I.

Eminent Chancelier:

Le Réverend Père Jean-Louis Levern, missionaire oblat de Marie Immaculée, naquit le 18 décembre 1871 à Landerneau, prés de Brest. Il fit ses premières etudes à Landerneau, chez les Frères de l'Instruction chrétienne, puis au Collège de Lesneven. Ayant formé le rêve de partir missionnaire au Canada, comme tant de ses condisciples, futurs Oblats de Marie Immaculée, il entra au Grand Séminaire de Quimper. Mais une santé délicate l'obligea à renoncer à son projet et il se dirigea vers le clergé séculier. Ordonné prêtre en 1895, il devint vicaire à la paroisse de Loc-Maria-é-Plouzané.

Si, en 1900, malgré cette santé peu robuste, le R. P. Levern vint tout de même au Canada, c'est que le Père Mérer, alors curé de Saint Albert lui avait déclaré que ce n'était pas le climate de l'Ouest canadien qui empêcherait la réalisation de son rêve. Nous sommes heureux de pouvoir constater que le Père Mérer avit perfaitement raison, et de pouvoir rendre hommage aujourd'hui aux cinquante-cinq années d'apostolat du R. P. Levern. De 1900 à 1907 il dirigea, à Stand-off, la mission auprès des Gens du Sang; puis, de 1907 à 1916, il dirigea celle de Blackfoot Crossing, chez les Pieds-Noirs. Il passa ensuite vingt et un ans à Brocket auprès des Piéganes. En 1937 il partit de Brocket pour devenir Principal de l'école de Cardston. Actuellement à la retraite, il est resté aussi actif et zélé que jamais.

De cette longue vie exemplaire, consacrée aux Indiens de notre province, remplie de labeurs de toutes sortes, et qui témoigne des plus hautes qualités morales et intellectuelles je veux détacher un fait frappant. Arrivant à Stand-off en avril 1900, le R. P. Levern se mit tout de suite à étudier la langue des Pieds-Noirs. Il fit si bien que le premier novembre de la même année il put prêcher son sermon en pied-noir. N'oublions pas que pour qui voulait appendre le pied-noir, il n'y avait ni textes ni manuels. Le R. P. Levern n'avait, pour le guider, que quelques notes prises par d'autres Oblats, ses devanciers. Pour combler la lacune, il entreprit une étude

méthodique de cette langue. C'est ainsi qu'il en vint à composer une grammaire et un dictionaire du pied-noir, travaux qui lui ont valu une renommée qui s'étend bien au-delà des frontières de notre pays.

Eminent Chancelier, j'ai l'honneur de vous présenter, pour legrade de Docteur en Droit, honoris causa le Révérend Père Jean-Louis Levern, o.m.i.

Presentation of Frank Collicutt

By DEAN A. G. MCCALLA

Eminent Chancellor: The livestock industry of western Canada has seen many colorful figures play important parts in its development. Frank Collicutt was active for a longer period than many, and he made a lasting contribution.

Mr. Collicutt is a pioneer. He came from New Brunswick as a boy and settled in the west fifteen years before Alberta became a province. His early business life was characterized by a series of successes—he seemed invariably able to sell things for more than they cost him. First it was a freighting outfit, then cattle shipped from Edmonton to Calgary, then more cattle, then a half-section farm located in what is now part of Calgary. Between 1899 *and* 1903 *he bought and shipped nearly* 15,000 *head of cattle. Many of these went to settlers who were streaming into the west at that time. Thus, even at this early date, Mr. Collicutt contributed to the establishment of the cattle-raising industry.*

In 1903 *Mr. Collicutt began an association with the late Pat Burns, acting as cattle-buyer for the new Burns packing plant. He built up a formidable reputation as a man who could more than hold his own in this business. The association with Mr. Burns continued until Mr. Collicutt decided to go into purebred cattle raising for himself.*

In 1911 *this most important phase of his work began when he founded a herd of purebred Hereford cattle on Willow Springs Ranch at Crossfield.... He preceded this move by a thorough study of the Hereford breed and knew exactly what he wanted in his own herd. Within a year he was exhibiting at western fairs. In* 1937 *he received a special award from the Edmonton Exhibition Association for* 25 *years' continuous showing. His cattle were shown at the Toronto Royal from its inception until* 1946. *His winnings were impressive, but the real value of his work is shown in the herds that were founded or improved with Collicutt breeding stock. By* 1929, *the Willow Springs Herefords formed the largest herd on the continent.*

Recognition of his work has come in many ways. He received the Coronation medal in 1937. *He has officially opened the Edmonton Exhibition and the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede. He is a life member of the Stampede Company. In* 1951, *he was elected to the Agricultural Hall of Fame.*

Eminent Chancellor, it is my privilege to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, *Frank Collicutt, a pioneer who has made great and lasting contributions to agriculture in western Canada.*

Presentation of Rev. W. Everard Edmonds

By Morden H. Long

Eminent Chancellor: It is a singular pleasure to present to you the Reverend W. Everard Edmonds whose friendship I have been privileged to enjoy for more than forty years. Mr. Edmonds was born and educated in Ontario and in September, 1896, *he came west to teach school at Mountain View in what is now southern Alberta. It was in* 1898, *caught up in the fever of the Klondike gold rush that he first visited the little community of Edmonton which later was to become his home. In this Golden Jubilee Year when Alberta is paying homage to her pioneers, Mr. Edmonds fully qualifies as such for the honor which the University is about to confer upon him. In the fifty-nine years since he came to Western Canada he has made continuous constructive contributions to its plastic and expanding life in the three-fold capacity of a teacher, a minister of the Anglican faith, and a writer.*

As a teacher, Mr. Edmonds has had a long and honourable record. In 1897 *he became principal of the first public school in Cardston and in* 1897 *headmaster of Emmanuel College, then a school of the Anglican Church forIndians at Prince Albert in what was to become the Province of Saskatchewan. After taking his Arts degree at the University of Manitoba he served from* 1907 *to* 1910 *as principal of the High School at Stonewall, Manitoba. In* 1915, *having moved to Edmonton, he was appointed lecturer in history in this university, a post he relinquished in the following year to become history master in the Strathcona High School. This position he held until his retirement in* 1942, *but for three years thereafter he served as an instructor of servicemen in pre-enlistment and pre-matriculation schools in Edmonton.*

It was while teaching at Emmanuel College that Mr. Edmonds, deeply influenced by two distinguished churchmen, Bishop Pinkham and Archdeacon Mackay, decided to enter the Anglican ministry. After studying theology at St. John's College, Winnipeg, he was ordained in 1902 *and became the first rector of St. John's Church, now St. John's Cathedral, Saskatoon. In* 1904 *he spent a year in church work in England in the diocese of Chichester under its zealous and eloquent Bishop the Right Reverend Ernest Wilberforce. He then returned to Western Canada to become in* 1905 *rector of All Saints Church in Gladstone, Manitoba, and in* 1914 *the first rector of St. John's Church, Edmonton. This positon he held for seventeen years. It is a pleasure to note that two days hence on Monday, October* 31*st, Mr. Edmonds' long and devoted service to his church will be recognized at a Convocation of St. John's College, Winnipeg, by the conferring upon him of the degree of Doctor of Divinity.*

It was in Saskatoon in 1910 *that Mr. Edmonds added to teaching and the ministry activities in the field of writing. He became the Western Canadian representative of the London weekly "Canada" and it was in this capacity that he came to Edmonton in* 1912. *Since then he has been an active participant in the literary life of the city and the province. He has written editorials, feature articles and book re-*

views for the Edmonton Journal and is the author of three books "Broad Horizons", "In a College Library" and the "Canadian Flag Day Book". The booklet "Edmonton Past and Present" is also from his pen. Since its launching in 1953 he has given able editorship to the Alberta Historical Review, a publication which is meeting a long-felt need throughout the province. His work in the literary field has been recognized by his election as President of the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Authors' Association, President of the Edmonton Archives and Landmarks Committee, and President of the Historical Society of Alberta.

Eminent Chancellor, Walter Everard Edmonds has contributed worthily over long years to the cultural and spiritual life of this province and of Western Canada and it is a privilege to present him to you for the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA.

Address to the Graduating Class

October 29, 1955

By W. Everard Edmonds

It is a great honour to be with you here today, and I am deeply conscious of the privilege that has been given me of saying a few words on this memorable occasion. I say "memorable" advisedly, for while every university convocation provides an unforgettable thrill for those taking part, today's convocation will be remembered as one of special historical significance.

In this year of grace 1955 the Province of Alberta is celebrating its Golden Jubilee, and in the official letter apprising me of the signal honour to be conferred on me today I was advised as follows: "It is the wish of the Senate, at the Fall Convocation, to recognize persons who have contributed to the life of the Province since it was formed, and thus to link Convocation with the public celebrations."

Today, then, your Provincial University pays tribute to the memory of Alberta's pioneers. First among these I would mention the early missionaries who followed closely on the heels of the adventurous explorers who mapped our rivers and lakes, and then passed beyond the horizon.

What a noble band they were these intrepid Soldiers of the Cross! And nowhere was their beneficent influence more directly felt than in what is now the Province of Alberta. It may be said of all of them, as the Stony Indians said of Robert Terrill Rundle, "Poor he came among us and poor he went away, leaving us rich". Rundle's work in Alberta was continued by the McDougalls, father and son, and their names are held in highest honour today. Nor will Albertans ever forget the magnificent work of Father Albert Lacombe, "the Man of Good Heart" whose roving commission took him to every part of this far-flung province.

It must be obvious to all of you then, why the Reverend Jean-Louis Levern, with his long years of faithful service in the mission field and his distinguished re-

cord as a scholar and grammarian, should be honoured by this university with the highest honorary degree that is within its power to bestow.

You can readily understand, too, why Mr. Frank Collicutt should be honoured on this occasion. As a long-time resident of Southern Alberta he is a worthy representative of that great body of men, the early ranchers, whose lives, so often romanticized, have been the theme of song and story. Here in Alberta we should never forget how we much we owe to our early settlers. Each individual life would of itself make a chronicle of abounding hope, steadying down with time, and ultimately revealing itself in a grim doggedness that no obstacle could overcome.

Only seventy years ago, agricultural experts were still debating whether it was economically possible to produce cereal crops from the prairie soil—whether summer frosts would permit even the hardiest grains to grow. But the early settlers took a chance and time has blessed their efforts. We do well, then, to recognize the labours of our pioneer ranchers and farmers whose contribution to the building of a great province none of us can overestimate.

Of my own modest contribution to the life of the province, I would prefer to say nothing, but if I were asked to justify my presence here today I would say that it was mainly because of services rendered in the broad field of education. Coming to Alberta as the teacher of a rural school in 1896—almost a decade before the province was formed—my work in the classroom, except for one or two brief intervals, only ended with the termination of the late war in 1945. On the whole, those fifty years save one represent a happy experience, and out of that experience I mav have learned one or two lessons that may point a moral or adorn a tale for the benefit of my younger listeners.

With this thought in mind and without more ado, I wish now to address my remarks directly to the graduating class to whom I tender my warmest congratulations. In after years, I hope all of you will remember this day as a high point in your lives, for the first fine careless rapture of your first graduation can never be repeated. Perhaps looking backward over Time's shoulder, you will recall this scene and, perchance, murmur somewhat sadly:

> *"Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive*
> *But to be young was very Heaven."*

For this reason I do not detain you long, for I have painful memories of my first public school speech given at a rural picnic when Alberta and I were young. After a basket luncheon, the younger members of the party betook themselves to dancing on the wooden platform erected for the occasion. Meanwhile the Chairman and I walked up and down conning our respective speeches. Finally, taking out his watch, the worthy Master of Ceremonies turned to me and said in a gloomy voice: "Would you like to make your speech now, or shall we let the young folks enjoy themselves a little longer?"

Well, today, we older folks wish you Godspeed, and pray for your success. I take it for granted that you all wish to be successful in your chosen callings, and I would suggest that you make use of two keys, which I might call the two C's—Character and Courage.

Permit me to speak of Character first. A few years ago a great American visited this province and gave a series of inspiring addresses at various teachers' conventions. His name was Dr. Suzzalo, and at that time he was the President of the University of Washington. In a half-hour talk given before the Canadian Club in the City of Calgary he dealt with what he considered to be the three essentials of success. These, in order of importance, were: First, character; Second, intelligence; Third, artistry or technical skill.

In developing his theme, Dr. Suzzalo emphasized the importance of character by giving an illustration from his own experience as the head of a state university. One year, he and his staff wished to put certain matters before the student body, and five leaders were chosen from the five thousand students then enrolled. A little later, during a half-hour of leisure, the President looked up the records of these particular students and was greatly surprised to find that not one of the five was graded higher than "B" in pure intelligence. There was not a single "A" among them. Yet because of their possession of character they were the outstanding leaders in the whole university.

I do not propose to touch on the other two essentials the speaker mentioned in his address. Your status as graduates of this university guarantees your intelligence, and as for technical skill, that I am sure you will develop in your various vocations as the years go by.

On the subject of character, however, I should like to make one further observation. In the final analysis, character is the only true measure of success. It is the diamond that scratches every other stone, the keystone in the arch of destiny, the only part of us that will live on in the world when we are gone.

At this point I had hoped to say something to you about Courage, the second key needed to open the door marked Success. But time presses, and I must be brief. Courage, as you know, was one of the four virtues most highly regarded by the ancient world, nor has it lost its high place in the scale of values today.

One last word, and I am done. In the torch race of ancient Greece the contestants ran with lighted torches toward the distant goal. That runner was disqualified who, though arriving first, let the light of his torch go out. The race of life should be like that. In your most strenuous efforts to reach the goal of success you must never allow the light of the high ideals you have learned to cherish here flicker and die away.

"Up then, and onward!
The dawn is drawing nigh,
And we must raise our standard with the sun;
Buckle each strap, close up the ranks, and on,
On with our colours to a life-long war!
Thus shall our country stand,
And men shall say in years to come
On many a distant hard-fought field:
"The children of the King have passed this way."

Alumni Foster-Parents Proud of "Korean" Son

Pak Bu Chang, the first Korean child to be adopted under Unitarian Service committee's Foster Parents Scheme dreams of becoming a scientist.

His foster parents live in Edmonton and feel that the wonder is that the little boy has any dreams at all for the future. The eleven years of his life have been filled with destruction and death. The future was today; the hope, to get through a little more time safely.

His father and sister were both killed during the Korean War. In 1951, when young Bu Chang was fleeing with his mother and brothers to the sanctuary of the South, his mother was killed.

Survival then depended on the kindness of sympathetic villagers who sheltered and fed the children.

When Bu Chang was taken to the Heimyung Children's Home in Seoul, the tragedy and terrors of the past were replaced with a new confidence.

As the first Korean child to be adopted by foster parents, Bu Chang is assured of care as long as his foster parents will help him. And he may be very sure that they will. Bu Chang has been adopted by three Edmonton women teachers who already have adopted about 30 children all over the world.

Miss Jessie Wetmore, '32, Miss Eva McKitrick '32, and Miss Helen Berry are the present members of the adopting trio. Miss Wetmore and Miss McKitrick teach at the Correspondence School. Formerly with the Correspondence School, Miss Berry is a high school teacher at Clover Bar.

Membership in the trio has changed a number of times since Miss Wetmore organized it several years ago.

One of her favorite children is the little boy in India who made a necklet of paper flowers for Miss Wetmore, carefully brought back around half the world by Dr. Hitschmanova of the Unitarian Service. When the little boy took up stamp collecting, Miss Wetmore kept him supplied with North American varieties.

A number of years ago, after the trio had adopted a little Australian girl, Miss Wetmore sent a sewing basket to the child. Soon the little girl won a sewing prize, then a scholarship. Now 19 years old, the girl has left a dressmaking establishment for Switzerland where she is working as a nursemaid for a Swiss family, preparing to emigrate to Canada.

Because the three Edmonton women, through the Foster Parent Scheme, have given care to children all over the world, youngsters everywhere have been encouraged to look to the future, again to pin childish dreams like Bu Chang's, "One day I may be a scientist."

FRONTIER DAY

Cool north westerly winds hampered the skilled Paul Bunyans as they competed recently for supremacy in the third annual Frontier Day on the campus. When the statistics had been toted up top honours were placed with the physical education team.

Bright mackinaws and assorted Davy Crockett headgear added colour. Beards, short and long, came in for feminine inspection and a bit of tweeking as evidenced by Paul Gotaas, Engineering 4 (top picture). Two cross-cut worthies, engineers Ed Olson and Chris Skene, demonstrate in the picture below how it should be done when you're fortunate enough to have a young lady holding down the piece de resistance.

MISS GREY CUP

●

BARBARA BEDDOME
Arts and Sciences

Alberta's Rutherford

By Eugenie L. Myles

DURING this jubilee year when the eyes of all Canada have been watching Alberta celebrate her fiftieth birthday, the solid Scottish name of Rutherford will have been heard on many tongues. Father of Alberta, it will have been said.

Scattered across the face of the globe, some five thousand graduates of her provincial university will recall the name as that of the chancellor before whom they knelt to receive their degrees. They will recollect, too, the benign features and heart-warming smile of the man known as their Alma Mater.

So in this year of paying tribute to founders, each and all of the sixteen thousand alumni of the University of Alberta would do well to pause a moment to turn their thoughts to this man whose foresight and accomplishment reached out into time and distance and helped shape their lives and careers.

"We were a cosy little group," Alexander Cameron Rutherford, Ontario-born first premier, described the twenty-five strangely-assorted legislators who gathered in an Edmonton skating rink for historic beginning ceremonies and then transferred to a cramped school assembly hall to set up the processes of governing the newly created province of nearly a quarter million square miles.

It was an enormous undertaking for these legislating pioneers. Among them, only leader Rutherford and one or two others had had any political experience. None of them had set eyes on any but a minute fraction of the far-flung area of prairie and parkland, foothill and forest, now arbitrarily designated as a province.

With immense seriousness they buckled down to their job. This same seriousness, among other things, made them the butt of constant fun-poking in the lively columns of that unique Alberta institution, Bob Edwards' Calgary Eye-Opener.

Not content to remain cosily in Edmonton, the temporary capital, they seized every opportunity to get out, by horse and buggy or even less comfortable means of travel, to see something of this new land almost completely lacking in road or railway, and to meet a few of the swarms of hungry settlers hustling into its virgin acres.

During the 50 Golden years of this province many notable figures have contributed to its growth and development. **Alberta's Rutherford** was one of these, and we are indebted to Eugenie L. Myles '27 for her vivid interpretation of the vital role played by this distinguished gentleman in the history of our University.

Mrs. Myles, the former Eugenie Louise Butler, graduated in honours English from the U. of A., and for a number of years was a member of the editorial staff of the Edmonton Journal. She has won acclaim for her novel "She Shall Be Queen", and also as co-author in the popular story, "North Pole Boarding House".

Acknowledgement is made to the Edmonton Journal for permission to reprint portions of an article published on September 10, 1955; to the Macmillan Company for the excerpt from "Saturday and Sunday," and to Ryerson Press, publishers of "Henry Marshall Tory."

THE LATE DR. A. C. RUTHERFORD

Chancellor of the University

1927 - 1941

These sorties, too, of the premier and his cohorts amused Edwards vastly. With comic exaggeration he reported them in his paper. Incidentally, while he criticized and shook with side-splitting laughter, indirectly he made the name and face of the leader known in every corner where the Eye Opener found its way.

Sometimes in large front-page cartoons Rutherford appeared a hooded, robed shepherd, bespectacled and moustached, with crook and cigar. Or, again, he startled the reader as a nattily tailored politician, tumbling in undignified somersault head over heel from a high plank platform.

Gleefully, for instance, the Eye Opener recounted that Premier Rutherford and W. H. Cushing of Calgary, his minister of public works, on a certain day in 1908 journeyed by rig some one hundred miles from Edmonton to Morningside near Red Deer, to open up a new much-needed steel bridge. This "dinky culvert," as Edwards dubbed the bridge, was so small that the party of legislators drove right over it without recognizing it and had to double back for the ceremonial.

Mirthfully, he went on to report that Cushing, with tears in his eyes, turned to Rutherford, saying:

"Alexander, you may do down in posterity as the founder of a great University, but the name of Cushing will live in honored and imperishable memory as the father of the Morningside culvert."

Edwards' words, as far as the premier was concerned, were prophetic. Among the myriad and monumental tasks to which he applied himself as head of the first government, none was dearer to him than his self-appointed chore, in his capacity as minister of education, of establishing a university. Asked many years later what achievement of his long career gave him most satisfaction, this father of the province replied simply:

"The founding of the University of Alberta."

At the very first session of the new legislature, convened in March, 1906, the group of youngish moustached men, still of an age to see visions and to conceive accomplishment of the impossible, were asked to nod their heads above their stiff white collars in assent to their leader's map-cap proposal to set up a provincial university in a land that had just been taken over from the fur trader and the Indian.

"What, build a university here, beyond the last frontiers of civilization!" cried the dumbfounded objectors.

Quietly, persistently, the stubborn lawyer-leader carried on with his fantastic project.

Into the legislature he introduced what was to become Chapter Forty-two of the foundation statutes, "An Act to Establish and Incorporate a University for the Province of Alberta." This was assented to on May 9, 1906.

Then on March 10 of the following year he gave notice that "the government will ask for a grant of land from the dominion sufficient to equip and maintain the proposed university." The site he desired was a large tract of bush high above the North Saskatchewan river, not far from the spot where the last skirmish between warring Crees and Blackfeet had been fought not too many years before.

"What, build a university deep in the bush, right in the midst of a backwoods forest!" the horror-stricken protestors exclaimed.

With Scottish determination, Rutherford went right ahead. He got his site. Next he proceeded to add another act enabling him to hire a president and teaching staff for the institution which did not yet exist. On October 23rd of 1907 he announced in the legislature that Henry Marshall Tory had been "delegated to conduct preliminary organization work in connection with the establishment of the University of Alberta."

Meanwhile, he had a thousand and one other matters to claim his attention. Watched and checked at every step by the Eye Opener, Rutherford and his colleagues, having set up a formidable volume of foundation statutes, now got on with the setting up of administrative departments to carry out the laws and advise and assist the thousands of newcomers pouring into the province.

Quite naturally, to fill a number of governmental posts, they turned their eyes to the east and especially to the University of Toronto. Edwards objected as strenuously as have many since his day to this import of eastern brains. Often the columns of the Eye Opener sounded not unlike many a Western Grey Cup fan who has come home from watching the annual tussle in the famed Varsity stadium.

"What Alberta suffers from," he growled bitterly, "is too much Toronto."

Actually, Torontonians must have lapped up thirstily this kind of disgruntled comment. Sometimes during this period, Edwards published circulation figures showing a sale of four thousand copies of a single issue in the city of Toronto.

As a matter of fact, Alexander Cameron Rutherford, though Ontarioan in origin like the majority of his cabinet, was a graduate of McGill.

Son of Scottish parents, James aand Elizabeth Rutherford, who were natives of Aberfeldy in Perthshire, he was born on their farm in Osgoode township, Carleton County, Ontario. As a little lad, he began his lessons in the tiny red brick building in that township which is known as the Scotch school and which several years ago was widely acclaimed during 110th anniversary celebrations of the formation of the School Section.

"I was lucky," he said afterward of his apprentice-work in his chosen profession of law, which followed student-days at Metcalfe, Woodstock college and McGill, from which he received the degree of B.A. and B.C.L. Rutherford articled with a law firm in Ottawa headed by Sir Richard Scott, afterward secretary of state for Canada.

"Some of my best days," he recalled of his good fortune, "were spent there under Sir Richard's guidance."

It was not until 1895, after he had practised law in Ontario for ten years, that destiny brought him with many another restless easterner to the immense vaguely-defined area known as the North-West Territories.

Indelibly stamped with influences of Highland Scottish and rural and urban Ontario surroundings, he set up law practice in the tiny town of Strathcona. Lying across the North Saskatchewan river from old Fort Edmonton, this Strathcona was invariably nicknamed "Strathcolic" by the irreverent Bob Edwards, who

during this year also made it briefly his home.

Soon young lawyer Rutherford plunged into what was to become a lifelong pattern, service to the rapidly-growing community about him. He became solicitor and treasurer of Strathcona town, secretary of its school board, president of the South Edmonton Athletic Association, secretary-treasurer of the Edmonton Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Co., and one of the founders and charter members of the United Farmers of Alberta, the organization which finally drove his pioneering Liberal party from office.

"What platform should a young man adopt who wants to succeed?" years later he pondered for an enquiring reporter.

Promptly he found the answer, "Ambition, a goal, and the will to work hard."

Rutherford's first taste of politics gave him ample scope, in more ways than one, to practice this philosophy. In 1903 he was elected to represent, in the territorial legislature at Regina, the riding of Strathcona, an amazing area extending from the Saskatchewan boundary some 360 miles clear across Alberta to British Columbia.

Chosen deputy-speaker of the Regina house, his experiences there directed him toward the next stage upward, new-chosen leader in August of 1905 of the reorganized Alberta Liberal party.

During inauguration ceremonies of September of that year, he became premier-designate of the newly-created province.

Step by step he led the way toward organizing a government in the infant Alberta. Step by step the Eye Opener followed every move and waged incessant war against him. Edwards' opposition to the printing of western school books in the east, for instance, was so prolonged and bitter that Rutherford must have thought his eyes deceived him, while his heart swelled with tremendous pride, when at last he read in the Eye Opener these startling words:

"This little old rag has the friendliest of feelings toward the Rutherford administration, which has been clean and wholesome," and finally, "Dr. Rutherford has gained the confidence of his province and the affectionate regard of all who know him."

Meanwhile the embryo university was taking shape. In 1907 the legislature agreed to the purchase of River Lot number five, some two hundred and fifty-eight acres of bushland above the river-bank a mile west of the town of Strathcona. To secure a senate, a ballot was taken among the graduates of other universities who resided in the province and who had registered and paid the fee entitling them to be members of convocation.

Members of the new senate convened in Strathcona on March 30, 1908. There wasn't a dining room suitable for their entertainment on the south side of the river. So bitter was the rivalry between the two towns, Edmonton and Strathcona, that it would never have done to permit the visitors to cross to the north side. Accordingly, Mrs. Rutherford stepped into the breach. With the help of willing friends, her daughter, Hazel McCuaig, recalls, "Mother got busy herself and arranged a luncheon for them in our home."

There followed in the autumn the first convocation. During the ceremonies that took place, Premier Rutherford told in an address how the dream was beginning to become something solid and tangible, and on him was conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Shortly afterward, the first session of the University of Alberta was begun in the cramped third-story rooms of Queen Alexandra public school.

In 1910 the first annual undergraduate conversazione was held in the assembly hall of Strathcona Collegiate Institute, on the third floor of which the university was now established. How different this social function was from, say, the Wauneita Reception of 1955, can be imagined from Mrs. McCuaig's recollection of this formal affair.

The first meeting of the Senate of the University of Alberta was held in the I.O.O.F. hall, Strathcona, on Monday, March 30, 1908. The following members were present: Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Minister of Education (seated, second from left); Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart, Chancellor; Hon. Mr. Justice Beck; Dr. H. M. Tory; President (seated, third from left); and Messrs. P. J. Nolan, K.C.; O. Boyd, M.D.C.M.; R. J. Hutchings; John A. McDougall; J. J. Gaetz; E. K. Strathy; Jas. McCaig, M.A., LL.B.; W. D. Ferris, M.D.; R. S. Jenkins, M.A.; Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A.; and W. S. Galbraith, M.D.C.M.

One of several interesting excerpts from the first Senate meeting minutes read ". . . Mayor Mills cordially welcomed the Chancellor and members of the Senate to Strathcona. He assured them of the happiness felt by the citizens of Strathcona when the announcement was made that Strathcona had been selected as the home of the Provincial University, and that the citizens would at all times be prepared to assist the University authorities in their endeavours to cultivate that dignity which the educational centre of the province should at all times maintain."

"Two or three couples danced," she recalls. "Mostly the students promenaded about, changed partners from time to time, and talked."

That first luncheon in the Rutherford home for the members of the first senate was the beginning of a warm perennial hospitality that was to enrich university life for almost three decades. In the spring of 1912 Dr. and Mrs. Rutherford entertained the graduating class of twenty at tea in their home. For some twenty-eight years thereafter this Founder's Day tea was a much-anticipated highlight of graduation week.

In recognition of his pioneering accomplishments in the west, three eastern universities, his alma mater McGill, Toronto and McMaster, bestowed honorary degrees upon Alberta's Rutherford. In 1907, and again in 1911, he journeyed overseas as a representative to the Imperial Education Conference held in London, England.

Showered with other honors in his later years, his best-loved chore, after he had traded the political arena for the private field of law practice, was officiating as chancellor of the university he had built so brashly in the backwoods. He was named to this post in April, 1927.

For fourteen years he proudly took his place at the head of the solemn convocation parade, to beam comfortingly on some five thousand nervous graduands who kneeled to lay sweating hands in his during the degree-granting ceremony, or to chat companionably with them as they filed to his imposing mansion across from the arts building to drink tea with him before quitting forever its halls of learning.

From toiling to further the cause of education, Rutherford's entry into the magic world of book collecting was a natural. Despite often fondly disapproving objections of his wife, his library of "good friends" grew to gigantic proportions.

Among the large number of historical Canadiana which were his especial joy, were such rare volumes as Pallister's "Journal," Paul Kane's "Wanderings of an Artist," and some one hundred books on exploration and history of the Arctic, the Northwest, and the Red River settlement.

"Father may not have read every one of his books," Mrs. McCuaig recalls. "But he had a very good idea of the contents of all, and he knew exactly where each one was to be found on the shelves. Some he tucked away out of sight of mother's eyes."

When he passed on, on June 12, 1941, at the age of eighty-four, the university where he had three weeks before officiated as chancellor became permanent custodian of this valuable collection, Queen's university acquiring a small share.

Named in his honor, the university's four-story Rutherford library, first in Canada to be equipped with such new-fangled trappings as conveyor belts and pneumatic tubes, has a room especially dedicated to housing its founder's treasured volumes.

Solid links in a solid chain extending across the dominion, more than a century in educational history is spanned from the tiny brick school in Osgoode township

in Ontario to the imposing fourteen-roomed Rutherford school for which he donated its South Edmonton site, to the magnificent two-million dollar structure of brick and Manitoba Tyndall stone that is the Rutherford library.

Equally enduring as these substantial memorials is his endearing memory. Ask at random among the many who encountered him. "He was a fine man, a grand person. He had a great capacity for friendship," they will answer, their faces lighting at some particularly happy recollection of him. Those alumni who were present at Convocation when the celebrated Canadian, Leonard W. Brockington, received an honorary degree will remember his tribute to the beaming chancellor:

"Time has dealt so gently and graciously with Dr. Rutherford because he has dealt so graciously and gently with his fellow men."

Pondering on those rousing beginning days, on this man whose work touched so many futures, and on those other men of destiny, Dr. Tory and the members of the first staff of the University of Alberta, each and every alumnus will want to read again those words of Dr. Broadus from his account in the book "Saturday and Sunday":

"On a day in June, 1908, the president of a university not yet in being, in a province which I had never heard of, in a country which I had never visited, came to Harvard and offered me the professorship of English. The offer sounded like midsummer madness. I think that what I accepted was, not the position or the salary, but the man. There was something about him that made me feel that to whatever no-man's land he went, there—somehow—the kind of university I should like to have a hand in, would get to be. When I came to Edmonton in September of that year, I found him ensconced in the attic of a small brick public-school building. There assembled the four of us who were to constitute the faculty—veritable philosophes sous les toits—and he, and we, and it, were for the nonce the University of Alberta. . . .

"Outside of the little faculty, there were virtually only two men in the whole province who did not think the establishment of a university in a province only three years old utterly premature; those were the Scotch-Canadian Premier of the Province, who had the faith and foresight to make the immediate establishment of a provincial university the cardinal principle of his creed; and the president of the university who had come here to do just that thing, and he had the bit in his teeth."

In "A Book of Canadian Prose and Verse," which was compiled and edited by Dr. Broadus, his inscription reads, "To Alexander Cameron Rutherford, who played an honorable part in the upbuilding of the west, this book is affectionately dedicated."

Again, in Dr. E. A. Corbett's biography "Henry Marshall Tory," there are Dr. Corbett's considered words:

"It is doubtful if there would have been a University of Alberta until many years later if it had not been for the vision and persistence of Dr. A. C. Rutherford, the first Premier."

". . . . the application of science to agriculture
is possible only through research"

THE FACULTY

FORTY years ago, when the Faculty of Agriculture was organized at the University, farming was considered largely as an art, and experience was a farmer's greatest asset.

Since then, however, the application of science to agriculture has brought about such important changes that today's farming at its best is more a science than an art. Today's farmer must use modern methods and equipment if he is to get the most from his farm and get it efficiently. Understanding must be considered as important as experience, while experience alone is quite inadequate.

The Faculty of Agriculture was organized because it became apparent that, with these changes, agriculture needed trained men. This was true in direct relation to farming and to every phase of business related to the production, handling and processing of agricultural products. If science was to be applied to agriculture then those concerned with its application must understand both science and agriculture. Only a Faculty of

OF AGRICULTURE

By Dean A. G. McCalla

The Dean

Agriculture could give the basic training in science and an understanding of the relationship of the sciences of botany, chemistry, bacteriology, etc., to agricultural problems.

Since our first class was graduated in 1918, the Bachelor of Science degree has been conferred on 856 students. The Master of Science degree has been conferred on 214 graduates, and the first Ph.D. degree was conferred in 1953. More than 100 of our graduates have received the Ph.D. degree for advanced training at other universities. These graduates have served agriculture in many ways and in many places, although a large proportion of them are still in Alberta.

One undergraduate course covers a four-year program. All the students take the same introductory courses in agriculture and the same courses in the sciences, English, and economics during the first two years. During the last two years a student may continue with a general agricultural program, taking advanced courses in several fields, or he may specialize. The fields of specialization include Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Bacteriology, Entomology, and various phases of Animal Science, Dairying, Plant Science, and Soil Science.

Graduates who go farming apply their scientific training directly to the farm. Most of these graduates are leaders in their own districts, and many are leaders in various agricultural organizations. Only 18% of our graduates are farming, however. Most of the other 82% are using their training in other agricultural work. A few have transferred to types of employment quite unrelated to agriculture.

During the past fifteen years an increasing number of agriculture graduates have been hired by industry. Today about 27% of all our graduates are working for industries that supply farmers with machinery, fertilizers, chemicals,, feed supplements and other essentials, and for those handling the milk, stock, grain, and other products from the farm. In recent years we have not met the demand of these industries for graduates.

The largest single employer of agriculture graduates is the Canada Department of Agriculture. About 20% of all our graduates are engaged in experimental work, research, inspection, control and promotion work for this department. A few are employed by other Federal departments such as Finance, Trade and Commerce, and Immigration and Citizenship. Most of these men are, however, concerned with matters directly related to agriculture.

About 14% of our graduates are with provincial governments—the largest number in Alberta, but some in other provinces, particularly Saskatchewan and British Columbia. A large proportion of them work for Departments of Agriculture, but some are in other departments such as Lands and Forests and Municipal Affairs.

There are Alberta graduates on the staffs at all but one of the major English-speaking Agriculture Faculties in Canada, and at several of the large American universities. A majority of the staff members of our three Provincial Schools of Agriculture received their training here, as did many of the teachers of vocational agriculture in Alberta high schools.

It is obviously impossible to list all the positions held by Agriculture graduates. They are working in fields such as radio, journalism, insurance, and investments and mortgages. Most of these men were originally hired because of their knowledge of agriculture, and many of them still serve largely in this field.

Research has been an important part of the work of the Faculty of Agriculture for over 35 years. Our research serves two very important purposes. First, many of the results have been of major importance to the farmers of Alberta; and second, the research program is intimately associated with the post-graduate training of students. It is impossible for us—or anyone else—to include the training that is necessary for research work in the four-year undergraduate program. Those students who want to do research therefore spend from one to four extra years getting background and training for such work.

The application of science to agriculture is possible only through research. Before there can be any application, however, we must have an understanding of the basic underlying principles. This understanding is obtained through basic or fundamental research. Since it has been clearly demonstrated that such fundamental research offers the best training to students, universities in general tend to carry out studies on fundamental principles. Our faculty is no exception. A few examples of current research projects will illustrate how the fundamental and applied aspects of many problems are related.

It has been known for some time that antibiotics used as feed supplements for livestock result in faster gains from fewer pounds of feed. The Department of Animal Science has carried on a program of testing such antibiotics with livestock and poultry, and the practical results have been of value in arriving at satisfactory recommendations. On the other hand, it has not been at all certain why these results were obtained. Recently the research has been extended to include a study of how the antibiotics act. Knowledge of the mechanism of action will contribute to more effective use of these substances.

The first Canadian continuous buttermaking machine was recently installed in Edmonton. The development of this machine resulted from applied research—in this case research designed to simplify and more fully mechanize the process of making butter. It was immediately observed that the texture of the butter made by the new process was distinctly different from that made by conventional methods. It has been found by the Department of Dairying that there are variations in texture resulting from differences in season and in region. Probably the most significant finding is that the crystal structure of the butterfat in the butter made continuously is quite different from that in butter made by the conventional methods. A clear understanding of the fundamental nature of texture differences may be a very important step in the controlling of texture.

The Edmonton area is fortunate is being relatively free from serious insect pests. While cutworms, wireworms, and some other insects occasionally do extensive damage, many insects are distinctly beneficial to agriculture, particularly as pollinators. The Department of Entomology has carried on research with many types of insects. One of the outstanding studies dealt with range, speed, and

efficiency of flight of a number of different species. Results from this work are being used to improve the mosquito control program, although the experimental work that was done was largely fundamental in nature.

Alfalfa has long been an important crop in Alberta. Alberta has produced most of the seed grown in Canada and growers have enjoyed a good export market. The varieties grown under our conditions must be very hardy, and many of the importers of our seed want varieties that are more disease-resistant than those grown at present. The production of a new variety is obviously applied research, but before we can produce a new hardy, disease-resistant variety we must know how to obtain and combine these characteristics. It is unfortunately true that, with alfalfa as with many other plants, the varieties that are most resistant to disease are not entirely satisfactory in other respects. Thorough fundamental research is being carried on in the Department of Plant Science to determine where the desired characteristics can be found and how they may be combined to give varieties that will meet all demands.

Exactly the same problem faces the wheat breeder in his fight against such diseases as rust. Behind the practical problem of producing new varieties lies the fundamental problem of finding new sources of resistance and transferring them to varieties of good yield and quality. An extensive program of such fundamental research is in progress in the Department of Plant Science.

Farmers throughout western Canada have generally accepted the advice that straw and stubble should be kept on the land, but have found that this has created problems in cultivation and in some cases has resulted in reduced yields. Practical research was and is needed to show farmers how these problems can be overcome. Before such research will yield results, however, the investigator must determine why the adverse affects occur. The research being carried out by the Department of Soil Science combines both the fundamental and practical aspects of this problem. Progress has been made and farmers have been shown that relatively heavy applications of nitrogen have beneficial results.

It will be obvious to the reader that this account of research touches on only a few of the projects under investigation in the Faculty of Agriculture at the University. It will serve, however, to illustrate the work we are doing, and the importance of basic research.

No one would be foolish enough to suggest that our Faculty of Agriculture is mainly responsible for the various applications of science that have been made to agriculture in Alberta. It has played a part, however, and all the small parts add up to give tremendous effects. In the forty years during which the Faculty has operated, the productivity of one man on a farm has nearly doubled. Whereas in 1910 he could feed eight people, in 1950 he could feed fifteen. In countries where science has not been applied to agriculture it takes nine out of every ten producers to feed the ten and their families. By contrast, in the United States where modern methods are widely employed, less than one out of every six producers is a farmer or a farm laborer. The difference is the result of scientific discovery and application.

In summing up the work in Agriculture at the University it may be said again that the Faculty exists to serve agriculture. It does this by training students, by research, and through its various contacts with farmers and others concerned with farming and farm products. All phases of agriculture, on or off the farm, have been influenced by the developments in science. Since science has brought about the changes, scientists must recognize and accept their responsibilities to agriculture. Our work is aimed at making new developments as useful, profitable, and satisfying to the farmer as is possible.

RECENT MARRIAGES

Kathleen G. Tanner '50 to *Glen Gold Stewart* '49.
Helen A. Panabaker '52 to *John H. Parker* '51.
Grace H. Kasper '54 to *James T. Third* '55.
Shirley A. Montalbetti '53 to *Wendell W. Wolfe* '54.
Marlene Moseley to *Donald D. MacIntosh* '54.
Helen I. Evanovich '52 to *William J. Mahylis.*
Norma J. McLennan to *Dr. William Richard N. Lindsay* '47.
Nora R. Sherk to *Robert B. Trottier* '52.
Mary L. Dickson '55 to *Donald Wilson Lang* '53.

* * * *

Correction

May I make a correction in an article of mine, "The Faculty of Law" that appeared in the last issue of **The New Trail.** The article states that the degree of Bachelor of Laws was first awarded by this University in 1915. The year should have been 1914.

W. F. Bowker,
Dean,
Faculty of Law.

* * * *

ADDITION PLANNED TO NURSES' HOME

A $638,000 addition to the University hospital nurses' residence is now in the excavating stage. It will be built in two sections, one on either side of the present residence. One section with basement and four floors will be used for accommodation, while the other will be used for training purposes.

* * * *

BRASS BAND TO REVITALIZE CAMPUS SPIRIT

According to a recent report in the Gateway there is a University "faction" who feel that the campus lacks spirit. With the idea of revitalizing student interest in the campus activities and sports, a brass band has been organized. It will be utilized as a training ground for the University Symphony, and will co-operate closely with it. Wherever possible the bandsmen will provide their own instruments. The University will make available a limited number of instruments to students who do not have their own.

New "Friends" of the University

Mr. D. C. Bury, Red Deer.
Mr. H. S. Baltzan, Edmonton.
Mr. A. C. Bury, Red Deer.
Mr. Russell Johnson, Edmonton.
Mr. Ted Cristall, Edmonton.
Mr. Jon E. Falkenberg, Edmonton.
Mr. Marvin Dower, Edmonton.
Mr. R. S. MacLean, Edmonton.
Mr. C. E. Nix, Clover Bar.
Mr. J. L. Riddell, Edmonton.
Mr. H. B. Armstrong, Edmonton.
Mr. C. H. Grant, Q.C., Edmonton.
Dr. R. H. Horner, Edmonton.
Mr. H. M. E. Evans, Edmonton.
Mr. Arthur L. Burrows, Edmonton.
Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Wainwright.
Mrs. Ralph B. Cooper, Sedgewick.
Mr. R. C. Marshall, Edmonton.
Mr. O. C. McIntyre, Edmonton.
Mr. E. E. Poole, Edmonton.
Mr. Chester Roberts, Edmonton.
Mr. H. S. Clark, Edmonton.
Dr. K. A. Burnham, Edmonton.
Mr. L. W. White, Edmonton.
Mr. H. B. Fraser, Edmonton.
Mr. F. G. Buchanan, Vancouver.
Mr. Cecil S. Burgess, Edmonton.
Mr. S. Bruce Smith, Edmonton.
Mr. W. H. Wilson, Edmonton.
Dr. E. F. Donald, Edmonton.
Mr. Paul-Pierre Schreiner, Edmonton.
Dr. Donald M. Spencer, Edmonton.
Dr. L. Sherman, Edmonton.
Mr. G. L. Best, Edmonton.
Mr. D. Yanda, Edmonton.
Dr. P. H. Koziak, Edmonton.
Dr. James Calder, Edmonton.
Mr. J. Norman Eagleson, Edmonton.
Mr. Andrew Smith, Vancouver.
Mrs. J. Angus McDonald, Edmonton.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Campbell, Edmonton.
Mrs. C. D. Jacox, Edmonton.
Dr. Alex J. Rattray, Edmonton.
Dr. D. R. Wilson, Edmonton.
Mr. J. A. Snowden, Edmonton.
Dr. D. S. Pasternack, Edmonton.
Mr. P. A. Miskew, Edmonton.

For Broader Horizons . . .

GOOD READING

The University Extension Library lends books to anyone in Alberta who has no access to a large public library.

Write for particulars and the latest list of new books to

Extension Library
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta

Trail Blazers

DR. PAUL GISHLER '31

A VERY interesting career has been that of Dr. Paul Gishler, a chemist by vocation, and recently named manager of research and development at the Canadian Chemical and Cellulose Company in Edmonton.

As we mentioned in the last issue of *The New Trail*, our last historical bit of data on Dr. Gishler read a laconic—"Helped with the production of the atomic bomb." That was at Chalk River during World War II when he served with the chemical engineering section of the National Research Council.

After graduating with his M.Sc. from Alberta in 1931 and teaching chemistry at the Institute of Technology in Calgary, Dr. Gishler went to McGill and received his Ph.D. in physical chemistry in 1935. National Research Council in Ottawa then gobbled him up, and he was busy with research projects at Noranda, Quebec, and Chalk River. He was appointed head of the chemical engineering section of the N.R.C. in 1943, and since then his work has included research in oil and Alberta's bituminous sands. In 1952 he was made a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Along the way he met and married the former Dorothy E. Riley '32. We are grateful to Mrs. Gishler for supplying us with biographical material about her busy husband, who at time of writing was out of town for several weeks on C.C. and C.C. business.

Books of Our Own

THE BRIDGE OF FIRE

Denis Godfrey

Jonathan Cape, 1954 (Clarke, Irwin, Toronto), 12s. 6d.

The Bridge of Fire is a novel the setting of which is in an R.A.F. station in Ceylon, during the last few months of the second World War. It is a most absorbing story. The reader will be immediately enthralled, and will race through it to finish it in three or four hours, as he would an exciting murder story. But in *The Bridge of Fire* the murder does not occur until three quarters of the way through the book, and the murderers are known to the reader. The description of the conditions under which the men of this particular airfield lived, of the unbearable and unnecessary hardships imposed by their superior officers, makes us feel, with the men, their agonizing tension and strain. A group of airmen feel driven to get relief through an act of violence directed against the officer chiefly responsible for their misery. Murder, of course, was never contemplated by the men, but murder follows. Clive Farran, the central character of the book, was not one of the murderers; he was on leave in Colombo when the assault took place, and, before his leave, he had tried to persuade the men to give up the idea. But because he had, on request, assumed the leadership of the group and had planned the details of the attack against the hated adjutant, he felt responsible not only for the death of Harwick but also for the agony of Laggan and the others, as they carried their load of guilt. When Clive finally felt the full impact of his responsibility, after seeing Laggan off on the train, he fled into the palms, coming to rest at last at the fallen tree where the crime had been planned.

> He who should have known what he was doing, was the true murderer. He rose to his feet, offering no defence, accepting: finding indeed in acceptance a certain resolution and calm. A crime had been committed, and now the counteracting power, the 'levelling up' as Laggan had warned him, had begun to move. He, to the extent of his responsibility, would have to pay. Over his life a Being new presided, the Being of Justice, blindfold and impersonal, in one hand the scales of equity, in the other a sword.

Part III, the last and briefest section of the novel, describes vividly the external events of Clive's life and the internal odyssey of his suffering. The climax of the book, Clive's discovery, beyond the eternal law of crime and punishment, of a higher responsibility, the forgiveness of sin, is profoundly moving, and yet told with great reserve. The experience seems absolutely believable; for the author to have written about this experience, and indeed all of Clive's inner life, without falling into the use of psychological terms on the one hand or into facile religious phraseology on the other, is truly a miracle of navigation. It is not until several days later that Clive is able to stand aside from his experience and see what has happened.

> But where, if anywhere, had it led him. He did not know; not in so many words, not yet. In a sense, indeed, nothing had happened. For what he had done, and failed to do, self-forgiveness was still and for all time out of the question. Why then should the thought of guilt, through life and beyond it, no longer haunt him, no longer continue, as in the past, to drive him mad. More, it seemed, was now at issue than mere ignoble 'safety', of being, perhaps finally, in the clear. At some veiled point in those dark events, now passing again coherently before him, a vital change had come: a taking on, though far down still in consciousness, of other knowledge. At the deepest point of his experience, a door had indeed swung open, and he had found himself not alone. What this might signify, what assurance it gave of ultimate forgiveness, only life could show; and therefore perhaps that dying away of frenzy and rejection, that recovered eagerness to live. Life itself, the best he could make of it, might still not be adequate, not the full levelling up that had to come. But if not through life, then beyond it the cancelling out would be made possible, the making good down to the last iota of inflicted wrong. All this he seemed to know with inner certainty, all this he had learned.

There is much we have omitted in this brief outline of the story, many excellences which the

reader will discover for himself: the opening section of the book relating to Harry Stenton; the realistic dialogue of the men of the ranks; the coming of the WAAFS; Clive's love affair with Joan. It is refreshing to have a girl described solely by means of the impression she makes on the hero; we know her only through Clive's eyes, for this is no attempt to analyze and explain. Joan is a young war widow from London; Clive sees her as guileless, yet with a trace of Cockney impudence; she is trusting and sensitive. Clive can tell her nothing of his inward agony, cannot take her into his confidence, yet she senses that something is wrong. "All that she must never know stood now between them, turned every way against him like a flaming sword." Afterwards Joan will be to him the anchor and stay of his hitherto rootless life; but his courage and integrity, his fidelity to his inner code, enabled him to win through, to cross his "bridge of fire" independently of Joan's help.

We understand that Hollywood has acquired the film rights of Dr. Godfrey's novel, and for this both he and they are to be congratulated. Even without that information, I imagine that many, as they read the book, will see its possibilities as a most exciting and picturesque movie. There is the tropical setting, the airbase on the coast of Ceylon, built out of the forest of palm trees; the movement of aircraft in the harbor and on the runways; Hut K, walled and roofed with a thatch of palm trees; and all of the work of the ground crew, in Flying Control, Signals, 'Ops', Radar and 'Met'. One can picture the Old Stagers of Tangalla, those airmen who had been, since 1942, in this forgotten, inactive segment of a secondary theatre of war. The abnormality of the group would be shown up in their resistance to change. Men coming to the airfield direct from England seem to them like people of another planet; they are termed "Moon Men" by the Old Stagers of the airfield. The first high point of dramatic interest would be, of course, the portrayal of Harry Stenton, the younger friend of Clive who, returning from a six months' tour of duty on Bandra, a minor hell of loneliness and deprivation, is almost

HOLLYWOOD BUYS PROFESSOR'S BOOK

It was learned recently that Professor D. R. Godfrey, on the staff of the English department at the University, has sold the movie rights to his latest novel "The Bridge of Fire." The movie company which made the offer was Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Studios in Hollywood.

This was Dr. Godfrey's fourth book and recounts the story of R.A.F. life on a remote airfield in Ceylon during World War II. The author was stationed in this area with the R.A.A.F. from 1944 to 1946. Since joining the University staff in 1950 he has been heard on several occasions over the C.B.C. doing book reviews for the programme "Critically Speaking."

"crackers" or "round the bend" as they say. Clive is horrified when he learns that, almost immediately, Harry is to be posted to the Cocos Islands; and Clive's frantic efforts to get his superior officers to alter this posting, and his rage at their disinclination to do anything of the sort, could very well be shown in suitable movie technique. We can see the resentment of the Old Stagers as the new officers begin to tighten up, enforcing regulations (such as the wearing of airforce jackets at all times) which seem absurdities for Ceylon, and imposing cruel penalties for infringements of their orders. The whole episode of the planning and execution of the assault would be excellent theatre in any medium; and, in contrast, there

would be the "romanic interest" and lessening of tension, through the portrayal of Clive and Joan's rapidly growing love for one another, as they work together on the station, and as they meet on their days off, and enjoy leave together in Colombo.

But what of the climax of the book? Can it be portrayed? We do not wish to underestimate the capabilities of the movie industry which has shown that it can depict the awakening of the soul of a deaf-mute, as she repeats, in sign language, the Lord's Prayer; or a woman's realization that she is in the Snake Pit of a mental hospital. Those responsible for the production of *The Bridge of Fire* (and we certainly feel that it ought to be produced), if they are to remain true to the spirit of the book, will have to examine, for its pictorial possibilities, what happens to Clive, in the chapel, after he finally persuades the rather offended Fred to "please leave him alone". It will be difficult,, for it is as if the producers must show Ezekiel's vision—the *likeness* of the *appearance* of the glory of the Lord. No voice is heard; nothing says to Clive "All things betray thee, who betrayest Me". There is no light, as on the road to Damascus, and no grail stealing down the long beam. And Clive's expression must not change from that of a ravaged, tormented man to one bursting with "positive thinking" and "confident "living". But because it is a reality, and because, as it is written, it carries the deepest conviction, there must be some way that this central core of the book can be shown—with the assistance of music, and some kind of symbolism very far off, a tiny field of light in the dark night of the soul.

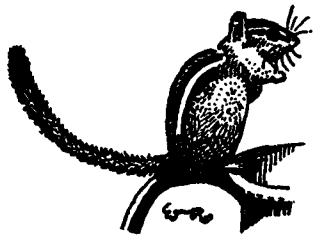
The Bridge of Fire, as we have said, will make an excellent film. The dialogue (or as much of it as will get past the Hayes office) can be used directly, and little need be added to spoken words and action by way of explanation. But even so, movie goers will miss one of the chief pleasures of the book—the enjoyment of Dr. Godfrey's superb style. It is particularly beautiful in descriptive passages, in paragraphs describing the poignancy of mental suffering, and in the section (already quoted) which brings the book to a satisfying conclusion. The movie makers will, we trust, do their best with the magnificent setting; meanwhile we, the readers, can be beguiled again and again with the beauty of the prose.

> After the suspended stillness of the palms, this shore spoke again of life, of animation. Here at all times, and often violently, the sea wind blew, the massive wall of palm tree foliage writhed and tossed. Over the beach, born of the restless, heaving sea, the thrust and thunder of the waves, a white spume hung. Following with his eye the curve of the land seaward, a narrow, palm-thick promontory protecting on its further side the placid lagoon, Clive could accept the tumult, could for a while at least respond to the exhilaration. But soon it would become too much, the sound, the glitter, the tireless living movement of the sea, and then he would go back gladly, back from the glare and elemental conflict, back to the windless palms. Behind and below him as he sat, the ceaseless seven-foot breakers soared and broke, drowning the rocks in foam, yielding with an indrawn rasping sigh to the tremendous undertow. Sometimes a wave, higher than those before it, swept up and reached him, cascading smoothly onward to the deep green pool below.

—Edith Nancy Thompson '44, '54.

DR. MAYO VISITING AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

Dr. H. B. Mayo of the department of political economy is on leave of absence and visiting a number of North American Universities to do research for a new book on democracy. He is the author of **Democracy and Marxism,** published earlier this year by Oxford University Press.



the chipmunk

It hasn't happened for a long time but **Chipmunk** couldn't resist the temptation.

During "Frosh" Week a new innovation, by way of welcoming new students, was trumpeted far and wide. The city fathers were going to give a party for the newcomers. "Frosh" would be the guests of the city for a night, and thereby too an alternative would be provided for the perennial snakedance which always leaves traffic snarled and a public snarling.

Chipmunk squeaked through the door of the 30th bus transporting the guests to the Edmonton Gardens for the monster party. Three orchestras "hepped it up" for 1500 students. Free coffee, doughnuts, and soft drinks were available throughout the evening and the whole thing was a kaleidoscope of colour.

Opening the program, brief greetings were extended by **Mayor Hawrelak, Dr. Andrew Stewart,** and **L. Y. Cairns,** representing the Friends of the University. The three could not have had a more enthusiastic audience; every sentence and many a phrase drew such prolonged innovations that the speeches had to be delivered in "waves." Summing up the feeling of the city fathers, Mayor Hawrelak commented, ". . . we hope that those of you coming to the city for the first time will feel at home. This program is a reception, a way for the city to tell students how much we appreciate having them here."

The Mayor and councillors of the Oil Capital of Canada are to be heartily congratulated—to the best of Chipmunk's knowledge it's not being done anywhere else.

* * *

Probably also for the first time in Canada a helicopter is being used in a soil survey being made by an Alberta Research Council crew in northwestern Alberta.

William Odynsky '32 '34 is in charge, and **Dr. J. D. Newton,** head of the soils department at the University, says the object of the airborne survey is to complete an exploratory survey more rapidly. The pilot carries one man at a time, landing at intervals to permit sampling and making of field notes to supplement data provided by aerial maps on file.

* * *

While making his rounds the other day **Chipmunk** overheard a conversation concerning the proposed new Administration building. Apparently governmental approval is still being awaited. It was thought last Spring that work would start during the summer on the building site, immediately west of the Engineering Building. Once plans have been finalized, and weather permitting, work will begin immediately.

* * *

Not so very long ago we came across an interesting account in the Edmonton Journal having to do with **Miss Agnes McLeod** and the yeoman service she is rendering the Nursing Services directorate of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Project one, which she is currently giving a great deal of attention to, is the training of nursing assistants in three schools, thereby demonstrating the necessity of this type of training, to show the importance of a uniform system of study across Canada, and to urge the certification of those enrolling and completing the course.

The number two project under the guidance of Miss McLeod and her aides is the study and development of group nursing, which will be gradually introduced into all D.V.A. hospitals across Canada, giving a new emphasis to nursing administration.

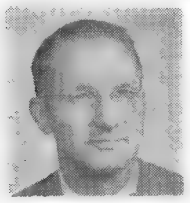
Miss McLeod was a teacher in this province, took her degree in Arts from the U. of A., and then went on to achieve her B.Sc. in nursing

from here. In 1937 she took charge of the University's School of Nursing, leaving in 1945 to join D.V.A. in Ottawa.

* * *

In keeping with the general trend in the field of business education, the Banff School of Fine Arts, during the month of November, offered a practical two week short course in Personnel Management aand Industrial Relations.

One of the instructors was J. HOWARD KELLY, a graduate in law from the University, and vice-president of Burns and Company Limited. During his time with Burns and Company, Mr. Kelly has specialized in labour relations and is looked upon as one of the best informed men in the province on labour and management direction.



Another instructor of prominence was Professor BEN A. LINDBERG, a newcomer to the University, and director of the school of commerce on the campus. Since 1946 Mr. Lindberg has been responsible for the course in Personnel Administration at Harvard Business School.

Evening extension courses at the University of Alberta are again proving very popular with the citizens of Edmonton. Total enrollment is around the 600 mark and 19 credit courses are being offered. They are similar to those offered full-time students. A survey shows that the students attending evening extension courses are an older, diversified group with more personal and community interests than the average. The majority are teachers working toward post-graduate and degree requirements, others are graduates coming back to take a course that couldn't be fitted into their regular schedule.

Plans have been completed for the winter short courses designed for people who study for fun. The courses range from fine arts to financial statements and from psychology to conversational French. Each year, registration in these courses includes about 1,200 students from all over Alberta.

Cross-Country "Bannister"

Bill Geddes, a fourth year civil engineer, has achieved cross-country fame at the University of Alberta. In both the U. of A. intra-mural and Intervarsity cross-country races recently he breezed across the finish line with convincing leads over all opponents. Bill began his track career in Calgary and first came into University prominence when he copped the 1954 Intervarsity cross-country event.

The race this year was a tough one, with mud along the river's edge making the going exceedingly tough. He is seen here crossing the finish line only slightly "out of puff."

Chipmunk is very pleased to report that a graduate of this Universty, **Gordon Peacock,** is the new head of the drama department on the campus, replacing Prof. R. H. G. Orchard, who resigned this year. Up until the time of the appointment he was drama instructor and in charge of technical production at the Studio Theatre. He confides that still one of his main interests is acting, and his favourite play T. S. Eliot's "Murder In The Cathedral."

* * *

The University of Alberta was privileged to have within its confines in October **Professor Dame Olive Wheeler,** O.B.E., D.Sc., a noted British educationist who spoke at an open meeting on the subject "Recent Developments in British Education." For the past two summers Professor Dame Wheeler had lectured at the summer sessions conducted by the University of British Columbia.

At a recent meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association two well-known and respected former members of the University staff were presented with honorary life memberships by the Association.

We have reference to **Dr. Robert M. Shaw,** professor emeritus of bacteriology who retired five years ago, and **Dr. Allan C. Rankin,** former Dean of Medicine at the University, who retired in 1945 as professor **emeritus** of bacteriology, and the following year was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University.

* * *

Delegates from twenty Universities across Canada together with visitors from 17 foreign countries attended the opening of the 19th annual conference of the National Federation of Canadian University students held on the Alberta campus in late October. Chairman of the conference aand national president was **Douglas Burns** of Edmonton.

The Winnah

Students in the new Faculty of Pharmacy copped first prize with their float entered in the annual Varsity Football Parade. This year, as in the past, all entries formed up on the campus and moved off with motorcycle escort to Clarke Stadium. At half time in the final game of the regular football season the floats from all faculties did a turn around the stadium oval.

» » Alumni Notes « «

1926

"I take considerable pride in being an alumnus of Alberta U.," writes **Mr. William A. Deeprose** from Bruderheim, Alberta, "and especially so now when I have two sons attending there, one in fourth year engineering and one in first year Arts and Law, and in addition, a daughter who has completed two summer sessions of the six weeks teacher training course and is doing a successful job of teaching in the Grande Prairie Country. I was much interested in the article in the last issue of The New Trail 'The Faculty of Law' because of the fact that my young son is entering the faculty. Such articles as this put in the hands of prospective students would help them to choose a career. I notice in my work as a teacher that many young people in High School are very undecided about their future, and need to be told the facts about the various fields that a university education offers."

We, in the Alumni Office, were so pleased with Mr. Deeprose's letter that we couldn't resist the opportunity of printing at least a portion of it.

1928

Striking tribute was paid to **George E. DeLong** recently on the occasion of his retirement after 35 years association with the Dominion Experimental Farm in the Central Alberta black soil belt. Over two hundred guests attended a testimonial banquet and presentation sponsored by the Lacombe Board of Trade and Agriculture. Right Honorable James Gardiner, minister of agriculture, came from Ottawa to extend departmental appreciation for Mr. DeLong's services. The minister presented an engraved silver tray from the Board of Trade and a framed certificate of appreciation.

Mr. DeLong came to Alberta in 1918, spent a year on a livestock farm at Clive, Alberta, and a year on the field staff of the University of Alberta, before joining the experimental station. In 1947 Mr. DeLong was named superintendent.

1930

Wilbur F. Bowker, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the U. of A., has been elected president of the Association of Canadian Law Teachers, at a meeting held in Toronto during the summer.

The purpose of the Association, which we understand has been in existence for the last five years, is mainly to provide for an exchange of information among law teachers.

The current President of the Dental Alumni Association, and also a member of the staff of the University of Alberta, **Dr. Sperry D. Fraser** has been named a Fellow of the American College of Dentists.

1931

As the new superintendent of the Edmonton Public School Board, Mr. **William P. Wagner** will be responsible for 1,100 teachers, and 31,000 pupils in Edmonton schools. We read recently where he was recalling the days when he first started teaching in a little country school not far from Fort Saskatchewan.

There was no such thing as a monthly salary, but when the teacher's funds were low, the secretary - treasurer of the district collected money from the community.

Before coming to Edmonton in 1929 Mr. Wagner was principal of the High School in Provost, where the present Deputy Minister of Education, **Dr. W. H. Swift** '24 at one time was on the staff.

1934

Earlier this month the residents of Westlock and district bid a fond farewell to **Leo W. Kunelius,** school superintendent, **Mrs. Kunelius** '37, and their four children, who were all active in community affairs. The Kunelius family are on their way to Calgary where Mr. Kunelius has been appointed to the position of inspector of high schools.

1935

W. D. C. (Don) McKenzie has been named a director of Imperial Oil Company. He joined the staff of Imperial Oil after graduation and has been manager of the western division of Imperial's producing department with headquarters in Calgary.

Another promotion of note is that given **John H. Shipley** who has been elected a director of Canadian Industrial Limited. He is responsible for the company's research and development programme.

1936

On learning of Paul Malone's appointment to head of the consular division of the department of External Affairs, Ottawa, we dropped him a card expressing our congratulations and best wishes. A short while later we received the following reply:

"Thanks for your kind congratulatory card. I was delighted to receive it and pleased to have the excellent aerial photo. My wife and I have four sons and one daughter and we are counting on some if not all, attending the U. of A. The photograph (view of campus on postcard) will be an inspiration to them."

Mr. Malone is a former newspaper man, having worked with the Edmonton Journal and the Vancouver Province. In 1940 he went to Australia with the then high commissioner, Hon. T. C. Davis, as press relations officer, and from 1948 to 1953 served in the same capacity in Washington.

1937

Through a press release which passed through our office a short while ago we learned of the appointment of J. F. M. DOUGLAS to the position of administrative assistant in the Head Office of Canadian Mining & Smelting Company in Montreal. Mr. Douglas joined the company in 1937 as an assayer and since 1952 has served the company as supervisor of budgetary control at Trail, B.C.

Mr. Douglas has been a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of B.C., is married and has two children.

Also earmarked for special attention was the announcement that R. F. BAILEY '41 has been named supervisor of projects in the Administration Controls section of C.M. & S. at Trail.

By this time **Mr. Gordon H. Fairbanks** is probably on his way to India where he will be giving lectures on descriptive linguistics at the University of Poona. Mr. Fairbanks has been the associate professor of linguistics at Cornell University.

1938

On his first official visit to the west since he was appointed deputy minister of resources for the federal department of northern affairs and resources, **Ernest A. Cote** was in Edmonton recently. Mr. Cote was in charge of the American division of the federal department of external affairs prior to being named to his present post.

1940

Mr. John Kulak has been elected president, for a second term, of the Association of Edmonton Public School administrators.

Our congratulations to **Dr. James A. Morrison,** scientist with the National Research Council, who has been named a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He heads the surface chemistry section of the pure chemistry division.

Well-known to most of our graduates resident in and around Edmonton, **Mr. R. F. L. (Dick) Hanna** addressed a meeting of the Edmonton Women's Liberal Club recently. In his opinion the current year will prove the most prosperous in Canadian economy. Mr. Hanna is the Liberal M.P. for Alberta-Strathcona.

1943

It was good to hear from Dr. Grant Phipps again, we really appreciate these little notes that help to keep us in the know regarding our large (alumni) family.

Grant tells us he saw Rodney Phipps '47 on his way through Calgary to Washington, and that he now has two sons "and the youngest is named Grant." Some of Grant's old classmates will be interested in knowing his present address: Ste. D.1, Elmhurst Apartments, Pullman, Washington.

1944

Three appointments, announced by the Edmonton Public School Board, brought promotions to three of our alumni long associated with the Board. They are: **T. D. Baker '47,** appointed deputy superintendent, **Miss Anne Carmichael '49,** supervisor of elementary education for grades one to three, and **A. G. Bailey,** assistant superintendent in charge of elementary education.

Our "Notes" this issue seem to be devoted almost completely to telling of promotions, and here, to add to the record is another one which we are pleased to draw to your attention.

James L. Reid has been appointed assistant agricultural engineer with the provincial department of agriculture.

Since graduating from U. of A., "Jim" has been supervisor of illustration stations in Saskatchewan, farm service engineer with an oil company, and assistant professor at the California Polytechnic College. Quite a career!

A three degree graduate of the University of Alberta, **Dr. Robert Stewart Fraser** has been recently named Associate Professor of Medical Research at his Alma Mater. The new post has been made possible by the aid of a grant from the Merrill Muttart Foundation.

The Foundation is a charitable organization set up by Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Muttart of Edmonton, Alberta, which has for its objective the centralizing of charitable donations made by the various companies which they control.

Dr. Fraser's training and experience provide special qualifications for this post.... Born in Nelson, B.C., he entered the University of Alberta in 1940 and obtained the degrees of B.Sc. in 1944 and M.D. in 1946.... After interning he was awarded a Medical Fellowship by the National Research Council in 1949 which enabled him to complete the requirements for the degree of M.Sc. in biochemistry at the U. of A. in 1950.... In 1953 he was appointed Markle Scholar in Medical Sciences at the University Hospital, Edmonton.... In 1954 he was named a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

1947

Alumni "Homecoming" time is fast approaching, and letters of inquiry are once more being left in our mailbox. Take the one received the other day for instance, from **D. E. Hazelton:**

"We would like to know if the Alumni Homecoming dance is still an annual event. If so we are hoping to attend and to renew acquaintances with some of the people we knew at the University eight and nine years ago."

Mr. and Mrs. Hazelton (M. W. Oliver '47) have just returned to Alberta from Ontario and have taken up residence in Red Deer, where Mr. Hazelton is employed as professional engineer with a transformer manufacturing plant.

1948

We were pleased to have Dr. Gerald D. Fasman drop into our office a short time ago. He was attempting to track down the addresses of some of his old classmates. Dr. Fasman is what you might refer to as a world traveller, and here's why. He has studied in Cambridge, England, Switzerland, and Israel, and received his Ph.D. from the California Institute of Technology.

1949

A classmate of ours, we used to use the same microscope in Botany lab, is now in Baltimore at Johns Hopkins Hospital where he is studying under a post-doctoral research fellowship. Following graduation **Bob Airth** attended West State College at Pullman and there he received a second fellowship which took him to Stanford University where he received his Ph.D. in biology in 1955.

F. S. Goddard who formerly farmed in the Gibbons district, and also graduated from the Olds school of agriculture, has been named assistant district agriculturist at Lacombe.

An important assignment awaits **Ralph Rookwood,** recently appointed delegate to the conference of International Regional Planning and Development.

Murray W. MacDonald, well known Edmonton artist, was recently appointed president of the Edmonton Museum of Arts.

An interesting bit of research that becomes one of our graduates is the study of interfacial tension, its measurement and application to reservoir engineering, at the University of Texas. **Hugh Hay-Roe** who recently received a Stanolind Foundation fellowship in petroleum engineering and geology is doing just that. As a matter of fact the research that he is engaged in has a bearing on the completion of his Ph.D. degree in Geology from the University of Texas.

Not so long ago we had an interesting note from **Bruce Powe,** treasurer of the Ottawa branch of the General Alumni Association. Along with supplying us with a change of address, he made the comment that we should "be thankful you have moved to the frozen west. This has been the grand-daddy of all

Ottawa summers. However, the heat wave broke last weekend, and temperatures for the past few days have been at a refreshing and cool 80." In closing, he added "Cheers and gasps."

1950

The New Trail is very sorry to record the sudden death of **Cecil Carrick** in a car accident recently in New Brunswick. Mr. Carrick graduated in mining engineering and carried out field work for some time in the Uranium City, Saskatchewan area, and then joined the Heath Steele Mines at Newcastle, N.B., last year, as field superintendent.

A graduate of many talents, **E. Boyd** has established himself recently in Edmonton in the florist business. Prior to launching into this type of work he was a member of Her Majesty's Forces and served with the Royal Bank of Canada in Rio de Janiero.

While we are on the subject of flowers, a bouquet should go out to one GORDON PEACOCK who has recently been appointed director of the campus theatre at the University. He succeeds Professor Robert Orchard who left Edmonton this fall to establish his own drama centre in Vancouver. Mr. Peacock received his master's degree from the University of Alberta, and later attended the Carnegie Institute in New York. He was acting director while Mr. Orchard toured Europe two years and had directed such plays as "She Stoops to Conquer" and "Idiot's Delight."

1951

Two graduate awards were announced recently by the University of Alberta, for students doing graduate studies.

The winner of one of these, the C.I.L. Fellowship, is **Nick W. Myshok.** This is a $900 per year scholarship, plus $300, to cover the cost of research in chemistry.

1953

Sheriff W. K. Jull had a pleasant duty to perform in Calgary recently, when he administered the barrister's oath to his son, **Richard Jull.** Richard Jull articled with the law firm of Simpson and Henning in Edmonton, and plans to join that firm as a partner.

We are indebted to one of our better overseas correspondents for the following interesting note containing "some news of Alberta alumni on this side of the Atlantic." Here for the most part, are the contents of DAVE McDONALD'S letter:

"There are now six Alberta graduates at Oxford. Besides myself, they are:

JOHN DUBY '52, whose three years on the Rhodes have ended. As you note in the Spring issue, he has one more year here on a National Research Council of Canada Scholarship. He is at the Oxford Engineering School—not Oxford English School.

JIM REDMOND '54, is taking his Bachelor of Civil Law next June.

HUGH LAWFORD '55, has just arrived to commence the two years of his B.C.L. Jim, Hugh and I are all at Wadham College.

ERIC HARVIE '52, is taking his B.A. in English this year. He has a scholarship at Trinity College.

ALAN CAIRNS '52, is also reading English, at St. Catherine's Society.

Of myself I might say that I took my B.A. in Jurisprudence this year and will be taking the B.C.L. in June. This summer I had seven wonderful weeks in Spain, visiting friends there and travelling.

On the Continent: DAVE GELL, '52 and '53, who has worked on almost all the Calgary and Edmonton radio stations and will best be remembered for his CKUA work in '51-'53, is now an announcer at Radio Luxembourg, the English-language commercial station which competes with B.B.C.

PETER ROBERTS '49, who came to Oxford on a Rhodes in '51, lectured last year at Bishop's University, Lennoxville, P.Q. This year he has joined the External Affairs Department in Ottawa. He was married in June '54 to Elizabeth Ziman of London.

HOWARD SINGLETON '50, who came to Oxford on an I.O.D.E. scholarship in '53, took his B.A. in history this year and is now with the Dept. of Defense Production in Ottawa.

Which is all the news I have. No need for me to say that I follow closely all news of the University, whether through THE NEW TRAIL or clippings from the Journal.

NEWS . . . . from the branches

Nurses' Alumnae

Nothing daunts the ladies, and that goes particularly for our graduate nurses.

On an exceedingly pleasant evening recently the members gathered in the Nurses' residence to present, in absentia, a $500 scholarship to Miss Pat McMillan, now at Teachers' College, Columbia, where she is completing her master's degree in nursing education.

This is not an annual award, but is $200 more than the Henry Marshall Tory Memorial Scholarship now being awarded every year by the **entire** General Alumni Association.

Asked how they amassed this kind of money, the writer was told at teas, rummage sales, and dances, etc. It's obvious if you've attended one of their meetings that they really enjoy meeting this challenge. Our hats off ladies!

On the same program a fitting tribute, in memory of the late Miss Helen S. Peters, Supt. of Nurses, was made by Miss Jeannie Clark, Director of Nursing, University Hospital. A picture by Murray MacDonald was received by Miss Clark for placing in the Nurses' residence.

Miss Shirley Vellner, Red Deer, was awarded a prize for the highest standing in the theory and practice of nursing in the intermediate year. The presentation was made by Mrs. C. F. Machlam, president of the Nurses' Alumnae Association.

"Meds"

At the Canadian Medical Association (Alberta Division) 50th Annual Convention held in Edmonton recently, the U. of A. Medical Alumni Association tendered its annual dinner and program.

Much to the executive's delight some 240 alumni and guests were in attendance. Sparkling dinner music was supplied by Mrs. R. E. Jespersen and Mrs. B. Wheeler. Toasts were delivered by Dr. F. Werthenbach '30 and Dr. Evan Greene, and responses were made by Dr. John Scott and Dr. James Calder. Dr. R. E. Jespersen was toastmaster.

Speaker of the evening was the distinguished Dr. Arthur Earl Walker of Baltimore, a graduate from the University of Alberta in 1930, and now professor of neurological surgery at Johns Hopkins University and director of neurological surgery at Johns Hopkins hospital.

Those in attendance gave their unanimous approval to the slate of new executive officers put forward by the nominating committee: Dr. L. O. Bradley, Calgary, President; Dr. R. E. Jespersen, Past President; Dr. Sam Hanson, Vice-President; Executive Members—Dr. Hugh Arnold, Lethbridge; Dr. Robert Francis, Edmonton; Dr. Neil Duncan, Edmonton.

Calgary

We're proud to announce that there is a new and very attractive alumni branch in the city of Calgary.

The instigators, a number of ardent alumni on the staff of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art with offices in the Education Building.

The first inkling we had was on receipt of a letter from Cy Groves, forwarding a number of membership fees and asking if the action they contemplated was permissable.

Since then we've been keeping the wires warm and at time of writing we were very pleased to be able to arrange a luncheon meeting between the new Dean of the faculty of Pharmacy, Dr. M. J. Huston, and the "Tech" alumni group.

Winnipeg and Victoria

Hearty acknowledgements have been received from the branch secretaries in both these centres acquainting us of recent visits made by President Andrew Stewart with their executive people.

• • •

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The Old and the New

One of the last disfigurements on the campus has received its wrecking papers. "Hut H" is just a portion of its former self.

Situated next to the North Lab (right, centre) it has housed, since World War II, the department of Psychology, Student Advisory Services, and a division of the Research Council. All that remains, is the starboard side of the "H" and its occupants from Radio Service, and the department of Music.